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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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GAZETTE

VOL. IV---NO. 41.3

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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the Islands generally, for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to
husiness to men't the same for the future.
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California Insurance Company. State, having a large feet and an innume-THE Undersigned, AGENTS rable army, in order to acquire power,

Germany since the War of 1866.

[From in Royne des Denn Monden.] The dissolution of the German Diet; the establishment of a Confederation of North Germany, headed by Prussis, and from which Austria is excluded; the annexation of Hanover, Hesse and Nassan to the Prussian territory-all these changes. as great as they were sudden, have taken place in the presence of wonder-struck Europe, and have been thought to be the happy result of hasty combinations, improvised on a day of success and victory. but they had, in fact, been predicted some years before, in the most precise and emphatic manner. In a book published in

1861, Mr. Heinrich von Sybel said : " As sure as rivers run toward the sea. there shall be in Germany, apart from Austria, a limited Confederation, under the direction of Prassia. To come to this end, all means must be resorted to: persussion, diplomacy, and even war, in case

Was the celebrated historian endowed with the gift of prophesying the future events that were so soon to be an accomplished fact? No: but they were, in his opinion, the natural consequences of a series of facts wherein one can trace that logical philosophy of history which might be called Providential Law, if buman ambition did not have so great a part in it. He who knows all the forces that the past has engendered, can also foresee the results to be produced by them in the future. It is for such a reason that the study of history is the school of statesmen, and that sometimes historians become Ministers, and Ministers historians.

What are the causes of the recent changes in Germany? What principles have been established by the Constitution of the North-German Confederation ! Is that Constitution the crowning piece of German nationality, or will it be reformed in such a manner as to make it more adapted to the popular wishes, and the wants of the times, while embracing, like race! These are the points we are going

to examine. Germany is now carried onward can be than the interests of his crown. It is for grinding servitude. defined with one word: it is the longing this reason that the Germans wish to de- Whelan, the alleged marderer of d'Arry felt that they were united by the common pire, in fine, by all that constitutes a compower strong enough to prevent intestine wars, to defend the country against foreign invaders, or to develop the material and war on the Prefect of the Lower Alps PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION. France. In Switzerland, three different · Sugar and Molasses Crop 1868 races, and in Austria, ten distinct nation- nia, and their desire is but natural. The CHOMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI. alities are, respectively obedient to one mere idea that the days of the Thirty ality was divided into thirty-three different federation, might be seen again, transports following: States, almost always hostile to each other. Germany had, as the organ of its common therefore, with a feeling of enthusiasm interests, an Assembly powerful enough to that the Constitution of the North-Gerhinder all progress, but too weak to do any good, and incessantly agitated by the be, has been bailed as the first guarantee rivalries of dynasties. Germany has been of internal peace and external security. compared, in relation to other nations, to New Crop of Sugar & Molasses a valiant crew, sailing on a raft made of old timber, half rotten and ready to break written by Mr. Schulze-Delitzch, the pain nieces, in the midst of a fleet of iron. clads. The sense of that lack of strength inspired the proud decendants of Teutch with a feeling of sour irritation against other nations, and they thought their situation intolerable. The so-called practical people wanted a single monarchy, formed by the annexation of the small Principalties to the Prussian Crown; the more excitable dreamed of the establishment of a Pan-Germanic Republic; while the moderate politicians were satisfied if the federal bond could be fortified by a friendly understanding between the two ever-quarreling brothers, Prussia and Austria. Most would make speeches, and drink and sing to the welfare of the great German country, repeating the line of Arndt: "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland," but without giving to their patriotic aspirations any precise form. They were all agreed on the object to be attained, but were most bitterly divided as to the Constitu-THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING tion to be adopted, or the means to be employed. They all wanted unity, and spoke about that favorite subject-from the Sovereigns, in their official speeches, down to the workmen assembled in the bierschenke, (beer-shops.) The password, or motto, was an antithesis, expressing the popular sentiment : "No more confedera-

The Germans wanted Unity for two principal reasons, one of which is not so serious nor so good as the other, although it exercised great influence in the late war. They wished to become a great A of the above Company, have been untherized to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT fame and glory. But such desires very verd TREASURE, by COASTERS, from Honolahut to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

S.194

The state of the most populous nor in the most extensive territories that

federate State, (Bundesskoot.)

happiness, splendor, or eminence of intellect are to be found; may, the largest Empires are often the most agitated and oppressed. Have not Palestine and Athens done more for the advancement of civilination than the Salrapal Empires or Macedonia? In Germany, itself, what a centre of intellectual life has been the microscopic Duchy of Weimar! what an inex-

great Universities of small States! To wield a great influence, is the pretension of the strong in imposing their year past. The shameful indecencies of the will apon the weak, and leads to a system of intervention as injurious to the oppressed. The petty States having no youd endurance to perpetuate a state of afpolitical ambition, externally, are the hap- fairs which published their own disgrace. piest, because they have nothing to do but to take care of their own internal interests. On the whole surface of our mispeace-where the exiles from the great

States find shelter and protection? The second reason which makes the Germans wish for Unity is of a very difeach other for the benefit of their Sovereigns, or of foreign potentates. While in England, Spain, France, and almost everywhere in Europe, the bloody strife of archy, with a Corter composed of the Queen, province against province, caused by the Senate and Deputies. It has, in fact, howevhigh vassals, were coming to a peaceful ever, been little better than a depraved desend, in the latter part of the 16th century. potism, in which the nobility were robbers, and at which time modern royalty was firmly established, civil war has continued number, perhaps, twenty-two millions of in Germany to the present time, from political or religious motives, and from the to an amount equal almost to one thousand want of a central power strong enough to millions of dollars. The annual expenses enforce its commanding will. The neighboring countries-Sweden,

France and Russia-have been called, sucfere in the internal dissensions of their tion improvement in its government that the Prefect of the Gironde does not make other in the plains of Saxony or Francoeven the most placed with wrath. It is, man Confederation, as imperfect as it may As an illustration of these sentiments,

we will quote a paragraph from a letter sensions have lately armed us against each before us as a warning. From the terrible contests have been fought on our soil, and Pennsylvania and Ohio are carried by the reprevent the return of these calamities, we would all rise as one man. A political and are betting their money freely in that be-

a great number of States, it is apparently because the character of the nution is not pendence—what is called Individualism— phis, of which the telegraph says: in opposition to the principle of authority tion of States, (Stockenbund.) but a Concoming from Rome. They are "Particularists," as they term it, and they have fashioned Germany in accordance with their instincts. It is, therefore, by force of only that they can be united under the same sway; and even force can not pre-vent their turning towards those multiple sovereignties which alone correspond to

> Is it, in short, the national genius or circumstances only that have, so far, pre-vented the formation of a great German Empire? It is important to examine this in Blue" from nearly every State were point, for if it were come elucidated, we might be enabled to foresee the events which the future will probably develop.

\$6.00 PER YEAR.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ESPECIALLY TO THE HAWAHAN GARRITE.

Revolution in Spain I have prepared a telegraphic summary which will furnish you the connected and entire particulars of a revolution in Spain which has succeeded in overturning the monarchy. baustible fountain of science have been whatever kind of government may follow Gottingen. Heidelberg, Tubengen, these and that is one step towards reform.

There have been rumon of an approach ing political storm to Spain for more than a court, and above all, the notorious licentiousness of the queen, were topics commonly discassed among the people who were taxed be Isabella succeeded to the throne in September, 1833, at the tender age of three years,

under guardianship. In November, 1843. she was declared to be of legal age by the erable planet, all souked with blood and Corter, and three years later, at the age of tears, are there any other countries so sixteen, married Francis d'Assise, her cousinprosperous, so fortunate, as Belgium or german, son of the Duke of Cadia. Her big-Switzerland-small cases of freedom and otry was only less marked than her lechery; the Pope and the priests had her so completely under weir sway, that of late years she spoke seriously of re-establishing the Inqui-

The Spanish races are turbulent at best, ferent nature, and is an excellent one. but their forbearance in this case proved it-They have become tired of fighting against self a virtue, if it may be called by that nameof a long suffering and surprisingly indulgent

In the classification of governments, Spain has been set down as a constitutional monand the common people serfs. The nation souls, and although living nominally at peace are from seven to ten millions in excess of the receipts. The navy, including all classes of vessels, in 1864, numbered 169, with 35 war cessively, by the German princes to inter- ships of different sizes fu process of construc-

governments, because it is natural that a would seem that the governing classes had Sovereign should prefer the foreigner who but few friends; any change to the governed the former, all the tribes of the Teatonic protects him to his countryman who threat- was a relief, and whether as is reported, they ens him. Man is so made that, even on the are to have a republic or not, the example throne, he is a selfish being, and he will cannot fall to secure them partial, if not en-I. The cause of the movement by which rather sacrifice the principle of nationality thre relief from present disgrace and future

for Unity. The Germans have always fend the twenty-nine sovereignties re- McGee, has been found guilty and sentenced maining against dangerous temptations by to be hung. The trial took place at Ottawa, ties of language, origin, interature, and re- instituting a federal State, strong enough Canada, and has been pending for a considermembrances of the ancient Germanic Em- to deprive each of its power to attack the able length of time. On the 15th of Septemothers. Although they do not often see ber the jury brought in their verdict, after being out about as bour and a half. He is to pact nationality; and yet they had not anything worthy of praise in France, yet be hanged on the 10th of November—all the been able to form a State with a central they can not help perceiving that it is an power of the Fenian army to the contrary.

My letters and the general news have apprised you of the excessive heat which premoral forces which, alone, can elevate a the one delivering Bordeaux to the Eng- the month of August and the early part of nation to the highest degree of prosperity lish, and the other, Nice to the Italians, September. The deaths from sanstroke were and power. They were surrounded by in order to obtain assistance from them. unparalleled for number in the history of the Agents. two firmly centralized nations-Russes and They do not wish to be obliged to kill each century, and fearful. Well, it is said that the intensely heated term comes the very opposite-frost, snow and ice-all through authority; while in Germany, one nation- Years' War, or the war of the Rhipe Conthe Eastern States. You may understand

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- In Scrunton, Penn Naw York, Sept. 19.—In Scratton, Pennsylvania, yesterday moraing, the mercury fell to 31'; in Buffalo, 40'. Frost covered the ground in and near Richmond, Va., Chicago, Buffalo, Boston, Hartford, Springfield, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Lawiston, Mc. Ice tormed on the ponds in Providence, R. I., and Coatesville, Penn. Snow fell in Aurora, near Montreal, and in Bobinson and Richmond Counties, Va., on Wednesday night. Political.

Since the memorable days of 1840, there has not been so great a political excitement cific founder of the popular banks. "We, as prevails at the present time. Politics are Germans," said he, " are the most peaces- discussed at all hours, in all places, by all ble of all civilized nations. Internal dis- classes of people. The democrats are straining every nerve to carry this city and State. other, and not against any neighboring largely in their favor. They are making citiforeign State, which we do not want to zens on an average of one hundred per day. disturb. The national feeling has arrived It is their death struggle and they know it. at such an intensity of force that we will In the meantime, the republicans are by no no longer bear any foreign intervention. means idle; they are naturalizing from forty The lamentable history of several centuries to fifty persons daily-principally Germans of convolsions, weakness and agitations is and Englishmen. A few of the French are with them this year, and they are confidentreligious wars of the 16th and 17th centuly counting on gaining back a large number ries to the bloody campaigns of the first fail. The result of the election in Vermont Empire, almost all the great European and Maine has greatly encouraged them. If

have made our country a wilderness. To publicans in the election which came off today, they will probably carry this city. They feel very confident about carrying the State, party that would show the slightest sign lief. On the night of the 15th instant, the of besitation on this point would be for- soldiers and Sallors had a grand mass-meeting and torchlight procession. About 1800 But the objection may be raised that if torches were carried, and over two thousand Germany has thus remained divided into flags. There were about 3,500 men in the line. In Union Hall, that many people had assembled before the procession reached it, and on the outside speeches were made to a adapted to constitute one united Empire. vast unlittude which it was impossible to The Germans have brought into the mod- number. On the same night, the Soldiers ern world the principle of individual inde- and Sallors held a grand meeting in Philadel-

phia, of which the telegraph says:

"The city has been all day a scene of pleasurable excitement. The streets in all directions are crowded with men, women and children; all classes made it a holiday. Stores and dwellings were decorated in Chesnut street, and there has been no such exhibition of colors since the fall of Richmond; private houses along the route of the procession were decorated, and in many instances the displays were quite grand. The procession formed on Broad street and commenced moving at cleven o'clock, and was two hours and a half passing a given point. General Owen, with a mounted staff hended the procession; Governors in barouches followed, including ore in barouches follower ore Burnside and Curtin.

Hawaiian Gazette BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATOR

The public mind and heart are prefoundly agitated. If this city is lost to the republic ans, God only knows the afflictions in store for our people. While there are many good men in the democratic party, there can be no denying that at least one-third its strength are fellows of the baser sort-former r soldiers, copperheads, secessionists, and raffians. They are already making threats, and when they have the power they will not be slow to carry them into execution. If the party does win, it will be owing to the apathy and aid of wealthy men of influence; they have the largest interest at stake. Good gov erument is a greater desideratum to then than to the poorer classes, and if they auffer. may the punishment prove so terrible as to care them forever hereafter of voting with those who have no higher ambition than to possess the offices and plunge the country a second time into a state of revolution. I do not say this as a partizan, but as one who has paid close attention to the signs of the times, who knows something of the malignity of the copperhead element, and who cannot for get Governor Seymour's soft speech to the mob, Blair's treasonable letter which procured him the democratic nomination, nor the terrible "vigilante" times of 1856.

My last letter gave you an account of the smoke or mist eclipse with which for several days nearly the entire Pacific coast was enveloped. No satisfactory reason has yet been furnished for the existence of the phe non, but from the accounts received from Oregon and Washington Territory, it is believed that extessive fires in the forests of those regions were the producing cause. The

Olympia Transcript of Sept. 19th, says:

"On Tuesday last, a fire arose apparently two or three miles northeast from town, which spread with unparalleled rapidity for a timber fire. For about an hour people were led to believe that a rain storm was approaching, but the idea was aoon dispelled by an immense volume of amoke settling on the bay and along its shores, faully enveloping everything, so that by five o'clock in the afternoon we were compelled to light candles to see to set type by. The fire was between this place and South Bay. We do not know the extent of the damage, but it must have been immense in the destruction of timber. The entire county about Claquato is almost hidden from view by smoke, and in many places the ground is covered with cinders, till it looks like a light fall of snow. On the Chehalis it is equally disagreeable with smoke, Olympia Transcript of Sept. 19th, says: thit it looks like a light fall of snow. On the Chehalis it is equally disagreeable with smoke, and the fires are causing the farmers much trouble and anxiety by driving immense numbers of wild animals out of the forest into the open lands along the river, causing great have among their sheep and hogs. As many as half a dozen bears have been seen at one time in that section. A good soaking rain at this time would be acceptable to the people of this smoke-enveloped region."

About the same time, a timber tract of

About the same time, a timber tract of more than fifty miles was burning on Vancouver's Island. In Victoria, the stores and other buildings had to be swept five or six times a day to clear them of ashes.

Our Labor Exchange. The last report of the Secretary of this in stitution furnishes a following exhibit of the vast benefits it has conferred upon the immigrant and floating population, not only of San Francisco, but of the entire State. During five months commencing with May and and ending with September, it has provided employment for seven thousand, one hundred and sixty-three persons, classified as

"Americans, 1,607; Australians, 1; Belgians 7; Bengalese, 4; Corsicans, 1; Danes, 64; English, 720; French, 162; Germans, 746; Irish, 3, 206; Italians, 57; Mexicans, 2; Netherlands, 25; Norwegians, 44; Poles, 24; Bostones, 16 Prussians, 12; Russians, 3; ers, 2, Scotch, 210; Spanlards, 13; Swedes, 73; Swiss, 41. Total, 7.163."

No commissions are charged to the applicants for work, which has caused it to be a great interference with the "Intelligence" of fices, and of course they are bitterly hostile to it. Recently the Secretary determined upon enlarging the boundaries of its useful ness, so as to include scafaring men. He proposed to furnish vessels with picked crews. This raised a terrible hubbub among the "runners," sailor boarding-house keep ere, and "crimps," who have set their head together and threaten to resist interference with their fleecing operations at all hazards Nothing intimidated, the Secretary proceeds with his labors, and has received as from the Chief of Police that he will be protected to every necessary extent in the discape the clutches of a most arrant gang of secoundrels if the Secretary (Mr. Bennett) succeeds in his reformatory efforts.

A Most Remarkante Swinniz.—Lately, a rural-looking lady and gentleman of ster-ling, Cayuga County, called upon one of the Justices of the Peace and expressed a wish to be married. The pair were made man and wife. Next morning they reappeared, and each in turn desired that the proceedings might be annulled; the lady particularly, was wife. Next morning they reappeared, at each in turn desired that the proceeding might be annulled; the lady partleniarly, wery urgent. She charged that she had been corresponding with be beride her, by a plece of unparalleled deception. She had been corresponding with be cousin in Iows, whom she had not seen sine she was a child, and during the correspondence, her relative had woode and wou halfections. He wrote her that he was coning in December to claim her hand and tak her to his home in the West. The swain't whom she was married made his appearance claimed to be her consin, said he could no wait till December, etc. On the strength chase representations she had married was not be cousin, but a wretch who had secured a wit by base deception. The man acknowledge his calpability, but pleaded in extensitio that the fowa cousin had read him the lette of his intended, and that these had influence him to do as he had done. His conscience smote him so grievously alone the accounting that the faviance of the strength of the fraud, but she would not. He was now willing to make the orly amends he had shamefully wronged. He had hoped to reconcile her to the fraud, but she would not. He was now willing to make the orly amends he had not the power to unmarry them. He advised, that missters had progressed thus far, it would be better for the ledy to make the best of a beargain, and accopt the situation. After good deal of persuasion on the part of the